

PHILANTHROPIST.

VOLUME VII. NO. 28.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.
OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN
VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF
COLLEGE STREET,
CINCINNATI.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid within six months after subscription.
To encourage subscription by companies of persons, twenty copies will be sent to our Post Office for 30 dollars paid in advance. There will be no deduction from this amount for payment of agents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of sixteen lines, or less one insertion, 50
" for each additional insertion, 20
" for six months' wher after insertion, 5.00
" with alteration, 6.50
Business cards, each, per annum, 2.00
Circulars, etc., will be allowed on long advertising.
N. B. An individual procuring five subscribers paying in advance, and forwarding the money, shall be entitled to a copy for one year.

Lawyers Cards.

DANIEL RAYMOND,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Third Street, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN JOLLIFFE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE, Third st., between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office, Cincinnati.
He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton counties, and continue to practice in Brown, until his business in that county shall be closed.
Dec. 27, 1842.

A. R. CHASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, will be ready to all business entrusted to his charge, with promptness and fidelity. Office West Third street near Main.

WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Will attend promptly to the collection of claims, to cases in Bankruptcy and to all other professional business which may be confided to their care, in the County and Federal Courts.
Office, Main Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Gano, Feb. 25, 1843.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Massillon Ohio.
Will attend to the collection of claims, or other professional business in the counties of Stark, Wayne, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage. He has left Cincinnati.
Hon. H. Whittlesey, Washington City, D. C.
" J. C. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio.
" Jas. Wilson, Steubenville.
" John Sloane, Columbus.
Messrs. Stoddard, Stillwell & Co., New York.
" W. H. Smith & Co.
" Z. & R. Mead.
" Otis, Brothers & Co. Boston.
" Jesse Smith & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.
" G. & A. Wells, Wellsville.
" L. S. & R. Rawson, Massillon.
" D. & F. Kelly.
Edson Allen, Esq., Toledo.
Samuel Church, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saginaw City, Michigan.
J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saginaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands, pay over for non-residents their accounts, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.
Saginaw, July, 1842.

HENRY STARR,--Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office South East corner of Fourth and Main streets, July 9th 1842.

ALLEN & LANCASTER,--Attorneys at Law, N. W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati, July 9th, 1842.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth streets, entrance on Main street. July 9.

CHASE & BELL, Attorneys at Law, East third Street, Cincinnati, July 9, 1842.

EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law, Office on Main Street, East side, three doors above 34, July 9, 1842.

CHARLES BRYANT, MARGERY CHAPIN,
BRYANT & CHAPIN.

ATTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and Court streets. July 9.

MASON WILLSON,--Attorney and Counsellor at Law, North East corner of Columbia and Main streets, July 9th, 1842.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETINGS AND BANQUETS AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Guardian or February 4th has been kindly forwarded to us by some trans-Atlantic friend. Twenty-three columns closely printed, are occupied with a description of the Anti-Corn-law Meetings and Banquets held at Manchester, from the 1st to the 3d of February inclusive—and with reports of the speeches on the occasion.

As this mighty movement against the corn-law monopoly of Great Britain has an intimate connection with the interests of this country, and the well-being of the human family at large—as it is borne onward by the same men and the same instrumentalities that effected the anti-slavery revolution in Britain—and as it is but little understood among the citizens of the great West, though they are particularly interested in the accomplishment of its objects—we shall devote much of this day's paper to the subject.

An immense number of delegates was in attendance, and they were favored by the approving presence of multitudes of the women of England, whose sympathies and aid are always invoked when a popular movement is on foot.

They met on Wednesday morning in the large room of the town hall, where numerous speeches were made. Wednesday evening was the Banquet, and it must have been a magnificent affair. The Free Trade Hall was estimated to contain about 8000, or 9000 people—and the Banquet was provided for all. The aggregate length of the tables was near a mile. There were 7600 pieces of earthenware, 14200 of plate, and the weight of the dinner viands was 12044 lbs. The Guardian contains a glowing description of the scene. "It was splendid as an exhibition of the sympathy of the people towards a cause which is now becoming unanimously recognized as the cause of the people"...."splendid, as an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen drawn together by the sole bond of their common sense of injustice, their unanimous and determined opposition to all monopolies, and their cordial support of the great

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MARCH 8, 1843.

WHOLE NO. 340

principles of free trade, not only in grain, but all other matters"...."splendid, as concentrating much of the talent, ability and distinction of the free trade members of the house of commons, and the eminent advocates of freedom of commerce"...."splendid as a demonstration, on the eve of, perhaps, one of the most eventful sessions of parliament that has ever dawned upon this kingdom, of the popular feeling and opinion not only of the inhabitants of Manchester and the immediate neighborhood, not merely of Lancashire, but through the presence of the representative delegates from various distant parts of Great Britain, of a great mass of the intelligent classes of the community on the subject of corn-laws." Very many dissenting clergymen were present, and took an active part in the proceedings. After prayer by a minister of the established church, the chairman addressed the meeting—and several others. We have not room of course to copy all the speeches, but we give those of Col. Thompson, O'Connell, and Dr. Bowring.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. M. P. then rose, and he was received with an enthusiasm which it is totally impossible to describe. It was long continued, and most vehement while it lasted. The hon. and learned gentleman clasped his hands in an ecstasy of delight, and then proceeded to speak as follows:—What a sight is here! What a glorious assembly! Was there ever such an assembly as this before? Not all the wealth of Golconda and of India, not all that barbaric gold, could possibly produce of magnificence among human beings, could ever be equalled by the sight now before me! No country in the world could produce it but this!—[Cheers]. Oh, how well it was said, that there was a manly determination sitting upon your brow. And then there are countenances of a still more lively character smiling upon you. [Loud cheers.] I should like to see the young gentleman that would shrink the countenance in the presence of such a society.—[Loud cheers]. Even in my older days, my heart feels lighter than ever it did in giving the pledge which I do now, never to forsake the contest till I see the corn-laws annihilated!—[Great cheering.] I come here as a counsel against the corn-laws.—[Great cheering.] I accuse them of two crimes, the extreme of absurdity, and the utmost extent of cruelty.—[Hear, hear.] They are foolish, and they are wicked.—[Hear.] They are non-sensical, and they are of the deepest guilt; and the good sense of England will be scorned forever, if Englishmen endure them any longer!—[Cheers.] That is my indictment against them, absurdity and cruelty.—[Renewed cheers.] How do I prove the absurdity? By the melancholy details given by your chairman, and scarcely echoed among you, because it is so familiar a truth that it meets your ear with the familiarity of household words, in the distress and destitution that are in progress throughout your country, becoming more rapid in one place, and less in another, but progressing in all.—[Hear, hear.] that your manufactures are failing, and your commerce is declining—and the index to the truth of both is the enormous defalcation in your revenue.—[Hear.] What do you want? What would be the secret to cure this? Extending your commerce, and giving freedom to your trade. Why is there poverty? Why, a failing revenue? Because there is destitution in the land, and no encouragement for manufacturing industry.—[Cheers.] That is the reason I accuse your statesmen of folly in the c. n. n. of the corn-laws.—[Hear.] What would the abolition of the corn-laws do? At present your complaint is, you are in foreign countries by hostile tariffs; and where a hostile tariff is not against you, your foreign markets are hermetically sealed against you, of a worse calamity still, that is, by cheaper production of the same article in other countries.—[Applause.] What do you want then? Why, common sense says, to enlarge the markets elsewhere.—[Cheers.] That is what you require.—[Hear.] But what do the corn-laws do? That you shall not have enlarged markets.—[Loud cheers.] To make markets useful, there ought to be something to give you in return for your goods; for that would be a bad kind of trade, sending out goods, and getting nothing for them.—[Cheer and applause.] Does not common sense give you better measure? Do not your shopmen to the lowest degree, avow themselves acquainted with it? Is not that the best bargain which gives you the best price?—[Hear, hear.] That is doubtless; that is apocryphal, in these days, it seems. It is for you in Manchester this day to set up the broad canon of Scripture that shall overwhelm all vanities, and carry out the truth as it has existed from the creation of mankind. I know not whether Adam and Eve carried on any trade; but I have not the least doubt that Cain and Abel trafficked with some or other, and the only rule they had was, that he who was to get the best of the bargain was to carry it out through its consequences. All mankind has worked in the light of the knowledge till these latter times, when there stood up the elder authorities, who view in a different way the truth which, as they think, has hitherto been concealed in darkness from mankind, and they give a new commercial code to Manchester.—[Laughter, and applause.] The size of this assembly does not fit it for a lecture, nor even for that moderate mirth desirable after we have enjoyed the blessings of Providence upon our tables. But I would seize the opportunity to send some here, away with one truth—if it be a truth. It is one I cannot boast of having my supporters in, for have seldom carried with me many to avouch it. Ten years ago I propounded it to two of the greatest authorities in this land on questions of political economy, and they declared they could not consent to it; and a third of no inconsiderable mark laughed at it. I will, however, once more raise, what the torty prints call, my cuckoo-cry. I will, at all hazard, throw it before this immense assembly—that the peace and strength of this question lie in the determination of whether it be true, that monopoly takes no more from one than it gives to another; for then it is only a harmless kind of folly; or whether the real fact be not, that a protection—which means buying goods at a dearer rate when we might have them at a cheaper—does at every turn destroy a portion of the wealth of the country, measured precisely by the difference of the price.—[Hear, and applause.] If you can establish that truth, then all monopolists must move off; they cannot withstand it any longer. If you fail, then monopoly will hold its ground unmoved for a period I cannot attempt to assign. But let me excite your hopes, your exertions, to the examination of that one point, being fully assured, if you succeed in establishing that truth, it will be in vain for all these sages—these large-headed philosophers—these learned doctors—any longer to maintain their odious principle, that we must rob one another turn about, and call the sum of the plunder the advantage of the country. [Applause.] With this brief text I will leave you; fully assured that, if, of this meeting of 8,000, fifty only of the young should carry away that principle, and find themselves confirmed in its belief upon inquiry, there will be sown a seed, which shall not be long planted till our country, nay, till the whole habitable world will be glad to take refuge under its shadow!—[Applause.] I wonder if the hour were come, distant, I hope, from most of you, when you are to land upon the confines of this world, and are to depart, mayhap for some other planet; in which, in the new state of things, you are to go through some new, untried phases of life, not wholly unlike the present; and why, then, do I state that? Because I am labor-

I wonder, in such new state of things, with your new unimpaired ideas about you, what you would think, were a missionary from this old world of ours to arrive amongst you to prove to you that in your happier land the first thing you were set about was to create monopolies.—[Applause.] Why, how eyes more far-seeing than our own must look down with pity and contempt upon the men of this nether earth, who permitted men no way superior to the rest in wisdom or power of mind, to convince or persuade the rest that there is no peace or happiness under any system but that which is called "protection."—[Applause.] But the end is approaching. You, the masses, are on the move; and the zeal with which I know you will drink the toast that I now propose to you, will prove that we approach the time when "Free trade all over the world" shall henceforth be your heritage.—[Loud and long continued cheering.]—The toast was then drunk with all the honors.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. M. P. then rose, and he was received with an enthusiasm which it is totally impossible to describe. It was long continued, and most vehement while it lasted. The hon. and learned gentleman clasped his hands in an ecstasy of delight, and then proceeded to speak as follows:—

What a sight is here! What a glorious assembly!

Was there ever such an assembly as this before?

Not all the wealth of Golconda and of India,

could possibly produce of magnificence among human beings, could ever be equalled by the sight now before me!—[Cheers].

Oh, how well it was said, that there was a manly determination sitting upon your brow.

And then there are countenances of a still more lively character smiling upon you.

[Loud cheers.] I should like to see the young

gentleman that would shrink the countenance in the presence of such a society.—[Loud cheers].

Even in my older days, my heart feels lighter than ever it did in giving the pledge which I do now, never to

forsake the contest till I see the corn-laws annihilated!—[Great cheering.]

I come here as a counsel against the corn-laws.—[Great cheering.]

I accuse them of two crimes, the extreme of absurdity, and the utmost extent of cruelty.—[Hear, hear.]

They are foolish, and they are wicked.—[Hear.]

They are non-sensical, and they are of the deepest guilt; and the good sense of England

will be scorned forever, if Englishmen endure them any longer!—[Cheers.]

That is my indictment against them, absurdity and cruelty.—[Renewed cheers.]

How do I prove the absurdity? By the melancholy details given by your chairman, and scarcely echoed among you, because it is so familiar a truth that it meets your ear with the familiarity of household words, in the distress and destitution that are in progress throughout your country, becoming more rapid in one place, and less in another, but progressing in all.—[Hear, hear.]

That you shall not have enlarged markets.—[Loud cheers.]

To make markets useful, there ought to be something to give you in return for your goods; for that would be a bad kind of trade, sending out goods, and getting nothing for them.—[Cheer and applause.]

What do you want then? Why, common sense says, to enlarge the markets elsewhere.—[Cheers.]

That is what you require.—[Hear.]

But what do the corn-laws do? That you shall not have enlarged markets.—[Loud cheers.]

THE PHILANTHROPIST

France has been long inert; but the movement in England has encouraged the free trade party to come forward; and, at this moment, a large body of representatives and deputies from the south are sitting in Paris, desiring to do what they can, in order to break down the barriers that interfere between this country and theirs. (Applause.) In Germany notwithstanding a combination of hostile manufacturers—a party, selfish, minister interest, which is struggling to keep the manufactures of this country from that great and civilized land,—in Germany too, many noble and eloquent advocates are rising up, and the truths that are uttered in this country are planted in the German mind.—(Applause.) Spain itself, of which the gallant general has spoken, is giving the same token.—(Hear.) I have seen, in the Spanish language, the report of the import duties committee, translated by a man who is now a minister, and circulated through the whole of that country, instructing and enlightening the whole intellectual mind of Spain; and even in Italy a translation of that document has been sent forth.—(Applause.) It has even reached Turkey and Syria; and many references have been made in the newspapers, and in Alexandria too, to the honorable and worthy doings of this magnificent association.—Cheers. Where is it to stop?—Hear. Do you represent an English interest alone? Do you speak selfishly in the name of your country? Not so. Your principles not only would benefit yourselves, but will benefit others; they bless those who give and those who take; they make men prudent and benevolent, and elevate commerce out of the regions of selfishness into the higher walks of universal philanthropy.—Loud cheers. And so commerce should be considered.—Hear. I should like the commercial greatness of England to be contrasted with what are called its military glories; and sure I am, that our military glories would fall into twilight, ay, into darkness, compared with the light and splendor which are associated with the commercial name of England.—Hear. By her commerce, she will be loved, and not hated; through her commerce, she will be looked upon with respect, and not with distrust; by her commerce, she will become the benefactor, and not the scourge of men.—Applause. I think a single hale of English cotton, which gets into an un-discovered region, which penetrates to any home, however humble, which had not been before approached—I think that such a missionary is far more honorable to the English name than a hundred victories over the mountainers of Afghanistan.—Great cheering. And if there be any ground in my mind of peculiar satisfaction, if there be any topic upon which I should rejoice to dwell, it is this: that the pacific principle has marched on, making progress, making conquests with the principles connected with free trade.—Applause. I have seen a wonderful improvement in the public mind upon that particular topic, that men are learning less respect for their warriors, and greater respect for artisans, and manufacturers, and merchants.—Loud cheers. And I believe that state of mind to be exceedingly wholesome. Now, my friends, in what tone and temper do I go to the house of commons? I go in the spirit of hesitation and distrust. There are few of the men who call themselves leaders—few of the men connected with families of the highest rank and noblest birth—few whom I am willing to follow blindly. I mean to know what they intend to do with this important question, “Are you for total and immediate repeal?” If I understand the public mind aright upon that question which the people of England want to present to every member, it is, that they want a distinct aye or no; and the question must put itself in every possible shape. Our opponents must know that, if we cannot convince them, we will convince you, that we will do our best, however feeble, yet most sincerely, to have that matter tested, whether, in the shape of a monopoly, the poor shall be longer trampled on, or whether they shall enter upon their rights and their enjoyment; and we, the advocates of free trade, by the encouragement of you who are out of doors, to emancipate our country and to bless mankind.—Cheers.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, March 8, 1843.

FURTHER NOTICE OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETINGS AND BANQUETS AT MANCHESTER.

Our first page is devoted to an account of the recent meetings of the Anti-Corn Law League in Manchester, and some of the speeches delivered. A brief notice of some of the characteristics of those meetings may not be out of place.

One of the most remarkable features of the great movement against the Corn-Laws, is the active participation of the dissenting clergy generally. The ministers of the Established church, and of the Wesleyans, (Methodists) whose sympathies are generally with the Tories, for the most part stand aloof. This noble conduct of the dissenting clergy is a most favorable omen. They justify themselves for their interference, on the ground that the Corn-Law Monopoly is exerting a most disastrous influence over the physical, moral and religious condition of the people—and to this aspect of the question they confine themselves in their deliberations.

On the morning following the Banquet, they held a meeting in the Manchester Town Hall, the most numerously attended, says the *Guardian*, of all the morning meetings. Delegates were from all parts of the kingdom, among whom were the most eminent ministers. The report of proceedings is so interesting, that we intend to give a sketch in the next number, with extracts from the speeches, which may be of service to those ministers in this country who fear their dignity would be impaired by mingling in popular excitements, however high-toned they may be in their moral character.

Thursday evening, the Free Trade Hall was devoted to Conversations and Promenade, and a glorious spectacle is presented. The most enthusiastic speeches were made. An American gentleman from Philadelphia was introduced to the audience, and entertained them with a speech. As indicative of the feeling of the Anti-Corn-Law League, we may mention, that the Chairman presented him as an anti-slavery man, though from a slaveholding country—and the speaker deemed it expedient in the course of his remarks, to pay his devotions to the anti-slavery cause. Throughout all the meetings, frequent allusions were made to the great movement against slavery, and reasons for hope, and lessons for profit were drawn from its progress and success. The utmost regard too was manifested for this country. The speakers seemed imbued with the true democratic spirit. Mr. Bright, a most popular speaker, said he had listened to the speech of Mr. Wright, their American friend, with pleasure. “He had strong sympathies for America; he had many near and dear friends there; the principles established in that country had taken deep root, and he be-

lieved would one day be established throughout the wide world. (Cheers.) He found that in that country men were endeavoring to go alone—they were putting in practice a great experiment, as to whether a nation could go along without the leading strings, and he heartily wished the experiment might be successful. He hoped this country might be more intimately leagued with it, and that that wide Atlantic, over which Columbus passed, not in dread as his men were, might be the means of bringing us in closer union. That Atlantic was now passed by seafarers—it was bridged by science, and it seemed as if this island were loosened from the fathomless ocean, and floated 2000 miles nearer her august daughter!—(Cheers.) Why the earth was trembling with all manner of productions. We found that there was every thing which was sufficient to make man happy and comfortable, if it were not for the false principles he had laid hold of, and the crimes and follies he had committed. He trusted the time was coming, when they should not only put down this crime of monopoly, but this greater crime of war. (Hear, hear.) He looked to freedom of trade as the great reformer of the world. (Hear, hear.) He was persuaded that one tyranny after another would fall before the great principles, the Anti-Corn-Law League were determined, if possible to set up.

It is delightful to contemplate the expansive power of a great fundamental principle. Democracy, Philanthropy, Christianity, are one in this respect—they view the Human Family as the children of one God, with rights equal and indissoluble, bound together by interests, one and all, so as to an injury done to one man, is a wrong to the whole Family, an insult to the Great Father!—It is this fact, that lies at the root of the moral reforms of the age—the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Free Suffrage Union, the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, Peace, Temperance, and whatever movement has for its object the Redemption of Humanity and Protection of its rights. And it is because we recognize this fact, that we rejoice in the progress of these reforms, that we regard them all as closely affiliated, and pity the man whose heart is not large enough to comprehend them all within its sympathies.

The speakers on this occasion seemed to appreciate the power of Woman, as a reformer. Would to God that she always knew her own power! Col. Thompson, in concluding a speech, “paid a handsome compliment to women for their exertions in this and every other cause of benevolence. In America, the anti-slavery cause would have to be carried on by the ladies; and it would, indeed, be delightful if the women of both countries could meet and shake hands over their common victory, for triumph they must.”

In conclusion, we cannot forbear giving a part of a speech of this gentleman, in which he administers a merited castigation to the negro-hating democrats of this country.

In France, scenes of suffering and oppression were causing wise and good men to band together for the denunciations of their wrongs and woes. They were now forming themselves into committees of vice-governors in the south of France; for there they suffered under the tyranny of manufacturers; and between tyranny and tyranny there was not a pin to choose; and that wherever people were weak enough and foolish enough to allow any one class to dominate over the others, the mass of suffering and evil there, in the end, was almost always the same; and seldom stopped till danger prompted prudence to intime to it, that it was as well to seek a timely retreat.—Applause. Did they not see that it would be a great advantage if their hearts should beat in unison with their own? The people of England feared not the French, neither did they hate them.—Hear, hear. They were good and gallant men, seeking to be free from oppression, which they have suffered as well as ourselves. The days of jealousy were gone by. There was a time when it was believed that Lancashire was the enemy of Yorkshire, and so on with every portion of the earth. In Germany, the intelligence of that deep thinking nation was fast approaching to a just decision on this point. Their position may have led them astray, and they may have thrust their head into monopoly, in some sort; but they had at last come to the conclusion, “thus far have we gone, and no further.” They knew it was just as reasonable for brother to refuse to deal with brother, as nation to refuse to trade with nation. And how far it was from that step to the other which should tell them that nations were but brethren, of one great family, and that which was folly within the four walls of a house would be equally folly within the four lines which might happen to bound a kingdom.—Cheers. It was right to put down this evil along with the other great evil, and the only one that formed the line of separation between this and the same family on the other side of the Atlantic. There was a worse thing than commercial slavery—there was personal and individual slavery. In America there were persons who maintained that God did not know how to make one blood all the nations of the earth, and that if he tried it, he did it badly. These men had a theory of their own—that when God made the tropical man, he failed in one exertion of creative power and produced an abortive, defective species of mankind, whom others had a right to trample upon. He hoped those who had visited the League from America would carry back the detestation with which the people of England looked upon such conduct, and how much they prided themselves in having nothing of that strange feeling within our land. Here the highest nobleman who sat within the shadow of the throne, and might be the successor of his honored, would sit down by the man whom God created to people the tropical regions of the earth, without feeling that he was doing himself any disservice. But some petty peddling descendant of ours, who left this country because slavery was more profitable on the other side of the Atlantic, will now pretend such a negro-fobia, forsooth, that the fear of black blood shakes his nervous system, if he should happen to get into company of a black man.—Laughter. Had they but those men in England, they would convince them that this is nothing but a mark of low origin; that they could despise nothing that stood within the precincts of a country they love. They thank them for having left on record the fact, that war against freedom is a perilous adventure, that men may be weaker, may be less well informed, as to what Mr. Ward asserted.

The above is the substance of what was said, and very nearly if not exactly, the expressions used. Mr. Ward mentioned the facts with perfect openness, and did not seem to wish concealment. Several persons were near at the time, and might have heard the words. Thinking it important to the country that it should be known, who, in the high places, were faithless to the great principles involved in Mr. Adams' case, I spoke of the remarks I had heard to several friends, through one of whom they found their way into the public papers.

I would state that the above conversation was noted in a diary kept by me at the time, and that on conversing with Mr. Crowningshield upon the subject about a week afterwards, he fully confirmed my record—even to the very expressions of surprise he made use of at the time. I cannot be, I am not deceived, as to what Mr. Ward asserted.

Knowing the very peculiar relations of intimacy and friendship, in which Mr. Ward stood toward Mr. Saltonstall, it never occurred to me, for a moment, to doubt the fact he had stated. I gave it currency without hesitation; and I must leave to him the responsibility of reconciling it with Saltonstall's denial.

Mr. Ward has since had one interview, and

sundry communications with me on the subject. I cannot state the purport of this subsequent interview, &c. because, he requested me, at the time, to consider them as confidential. I regret that I agreed to any such thing, for I have nothing to conceal. I wrote to him on Thursday last, asking to be relieved from this obligation, so that the public might have all the facts. He however, renews his injunction of secrecy. I shall obey him,—but with this reservation, that he undertakes to make public any portion of that which he has said, and that I shall feel myself at a loss in regard to the whole.

H. I. BOWDITCH.

"Forward! the Watchword, and Reply."

The Anti-slavery cause, to use an old figure, is running like fire in dry stubble. The Conventions at, and near, Harveysburg, Friday and Saturday 24th and 25th February, were handsomely attended, and have decided that region of country in our favor. So say our Cincinnati friends who were there. They with others who were present, extended their operations to Springboro; on their way back, held a meeting at Lebanon and appointed one there for the 23d; broke ground at Palmyra, a new place; called a meeting near Sharon; appointed one at Montgomery, and last Friday and Saturday attended one at Warren, the 20 miles stand. Yesterday and today were appointed for our Cleves Convention. Beside these, measures are on foot for holding Conventions in Butler and Preble, Clermont and Brown. Let our friends be active. We generally have some speakers in Cincinnati, who will volunteer their aid at such meetings as may be called in the neighboring counties. What say our friends in other parts of the state? Do they sleep, or are they active? “Never ending, still beginning, fighting still, and still destroying”—this is our work, our warfare. Shame on the coward or sluggard, who slinks from the ranks before the victory is won.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our friends that Mr. Edward Smith, of Pittsburg, was to start from that place, for Cincinnati, on the 6th of March. So that we may look out for a little thunder in these parts pretty soon.

The Treaty—A Misunderstanding.

The reader will find in another column an extract from a speech of Sir Robert Peel the first night of the session of Parliament, on the treaty with the United States. It seems that there is a misunderstanding between the two governments in relation to the right of visitation, the President assuming that this has been abandoned, and Sir Robert Peel declaring that he is mistaken.

The right of search is disclaimed in the most explicit terms, but the right to visit a vessel, to ascertain its nationality, whether the flag it bears be fraudulently assumed, is not peculiar to England, it belongs to all nations, is exercised by the United States, is essential to the well-being of every maritime country, and to the security of the seas, and has never been, and never will be, relinquished. This is the ground taken by the British minister. We wonder how there can be any misunderstanding about the matter. We may thank the patriotic efforts of Minister Cass, for much of the mystification which prevails on this subject. For some purpose or other, he has labored most assiduously to bewilder the American people, by confounding things in their nature distinct, and to poison their minds as well as those of the French people, with a venomous suspicion of Great Britain.

Sir Robert Peel, in the part of his speech in which he alludes to the fact that the despatch of Lord Aberdeen of December 1841, has remained unanswered, shows a willingness, we apprehend, to take an unfair advantage, or was certainly very forgetful of circumstances which placed that fact in a different light from that in which he sets forth. The following extract from a despatch of Mr. Everett to Mr. Webster, dated London February 3, 1843, explains the matter. Extract of a despatch from Mr. EVERETT to Mr. WEBSTER dated London, February 3, 1843.

“Parliament was opened by commission yesterday. The Queen's speech, and the very interesting debates upon the addresses in the two Houses, will be found in the papers of to-day, which accompany this despatch. I attended the debate in the House of Commons. You can judge of the surprise with which I listened to the remarks of Sir Robert Peel on the alleged fact that Lord Aberdeen's letter to me of the 20th of December, 1841 remained to this day “unacknowledged and unanswered.” It was acknowledged by me a note dated two days afterwards, 23d December, 1841, which, however unimportant, was transmitted to Mr. Fox by Lord Aberdeen, and then communicated to Parliament.

“In this note of acknowledgment I informed Lord Aberdeen that I should avail myself of an early opportunity of making some remarks on the very important topics treated in this letter. I pursued this course of an immediate acknowledgment of the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's note, with notice of a purpose of replying in due season to its contents, because, being just arrived at my post, I had not received the instructions which had informed me I might soon expect on this topic, and which, as Lord Aberdeen's note modified the ground and disclaimed the language of his predecessor, it was my duty to await. Such instructions I should, no doubt have received; but on the 27th of December, Lord Aberdeen informed me that the special mission had been determined on, that Lord Ashburton would go to America, with full power to settle every point in discussion, including what was called the right of search, which he deemed the most difficult; and expressed the opinion that it would hardly be worth while for us to continue the correspondence on matters in dispute between the two countries; and, though he was willing to consider and reply to any statement I might think proper to make on any subject pending the negotiation that might take place at Washington, he supposed no benefit could result from a simultaneous discussion here.

Such were Lord Aberdeen's observations, as reported by me in my despatch of December 31. “The negotiation took place, and a mode of dealing with and settling the question was happily agreed upon, which made it unnecessary to resume the discussion so long continued upon the subject. In fact, from the moment the special mission was announced, I considered the discussion as at an end, and as little to be resumed on any subject pending the negotiation that might take place at Washington, he supposed no benefit could result from a simultaneous discussion here.

“The intelligence received from England produced quite a sensation in Congress, and resuscitated the hopes of the warlike Mr. Benton. He wished the Senate to proceed at once to disregard the treaty, and the naval appropriation bill being introduced, moved that it be re-committed with instructions to strike out so much of each appropriation as was intended to support the squadron on the coast of Africa, stipulated for in the Federalist, where it is said that the constitution views slaves in the mixed character of persons and property. That is, according to Mr. Jones' idea, it views a slave, as *two-fifths* property, and *three-fifths* a person. We should think Gov. McDowell of Virginia, might improve on this hint. Let him demand Latimer as a fugitive from justice, not on the ground that he has stolen a watch or any other trifle, but that *three-fifths* of the said Latimer being a person, had stolen and run off with *two-fifths* of Latimer, being property, which *two-fifths* by some legislative legislation had come into the possession of an *unarmed* master. We submit whether this would not be a philosophical presentation of the case, a real Virginia abstraction. The only difficulty we can see in the way is, that to identify the criminal would require more psychological and anatomical knowledge, than usually falls to the lot of the Federalist, where it is said that the constitution views slaves in the mixed character of persons and property. That is, according to Mr. Jones' idea, it views a slave, as *two-fifths* property, and *three-fifths* a person. We should think Gov. McDowell of Virginia, might improve on this hint. Let him demand Latimer as a fugitive from justice, not on the ground that he has stolen a watch or any other trifle, but that *three-fifths* of the said Latimer being a person, had stolen and run off with *two-fifths* of Latimer, being property, which *two-fifths* by some legislative legislation had come into the possession of an *unarmed* master. We submit whether this would not be a philosophical presentation of the case, a real Virginia abstraction. The only difficulty we can see in the way is, that to identify the criminal would require more psychological and anatomical knowledge, than usually falls to the lot of the Federalist.

“PEJURY!—The Rev. Jno. Rankin, repelling the charge of the Maysville Eagle that Abolitionists are fanatics, says—“They maintain simply the fundamental principle of the constitution of Ohio, that ‘ALL MEN ARE BORN EQUAL AND INDEPENDENT.’ This principle every officer in Ohio is sworn to maintain; consequently, every officer in Ohio, from the governor to the lowest constable is a sworn abolitionist.”

We should like then to know what is the crime of that constable or magistrate or state judge, who engages in the surrender of a human being, fleeing from slavery.

H. I. BOWDITCH.

Anti-Slavery Friends in Indiana.

On the 6th of February a Convention of Anti-Slavery Friends held at New Port, Wayne county Ia., after mature deliberation, resolved to “re-organize Indiana Yearly Meeting on the true principles of the Society of Friends. The following is an extract from their minutes.

“In consequence of the departure of Indiana Friends, from the true and genuine principles of the Society in regard to our testimony against slavery, and because of its arbitrary, proscriptive, and unchristian measures; a meeting of Anti-slavery Friends convened at New Port, Wayne county Indiana, and, after giving the subject a serious and deliberate examination, it was the unanimous conclusion that the circumstances under which we are now placed, are indispensably necessary to separate ourselves therefrom. We therefore, now, the 7th day of 2nd month 1843, associate ourselves together as a religious society, in the capacity of a Yearly meeting, under the title of Indiana Yearly meeting, of Anti-slavery Friends. Embracing in its limits all those members of Indiana Yearly meeting, who adhere to the genuine principles of the Society, residing in the district described in the discipline of the Yearly meeting from which we now separate ourselves.”

Cassius M. Clay.

We copy with pleasure the following spirited article from the Cincinnati Gazette. It reminds us of the independence of Charles Hammond.

A noble man is Cassius M. Clay, and the good and true every where should give him their countenance and support.

Oppression.

There is one feature connected with slavery apart from all other considerations which is revolting in the extreme, and that is, its goading of the mind. The master, having as he does control over others, is himself a slave. He cannot speak, or write, on the subject which ought most to interest him, his own good and the good of those around him, without incurring the public censure alike violent, and insolent, and in many places, if he does speak and write, he does it at imminent personal peril! Can any servitude be more galling? Is there any tyranny more insulting to human right? If there be, we know it not.

We have been induced to make these remarks from the course of conduct pursued towards Cassius M. Clay, of Lexington, Kentucky, for writing against extending the slave trade in that State, and the editor of the Intelligencer for publishing his essays. Threatened violence to the person and property of the latter was made, and the former was denounced as a factious and dangerous man. And for what? Why in the one case because a brave citizen spoke what he thought, and in the other a brave citizen, not agreeing with him in opinion, gave him the opportunity to do so! Well does Mr. Cassius Clay in his last number say:

“The most lamentable evil of slavery is the practical loss of the liberty of speech and of the press: timid are overwhelmed by the threatening array of physical force; the conscientious who are naturally lovers of peace and good will, sink under bitter hate, unceasing persecution; the ambitious and spirited are overwhelmed by the unsupportable anticipation of sudden proscription and certain obscurity, and eternal oblivion; thus truth ceases to be a virtue, and hypocrisy a crime—most severe retribution of the violation of nature's laws—the limbs of the apparent slave are fettered with iron, but the living and immortal spirit of the master wears heavier and more insufferable chains!

Under this, the only intolerable servitude, how many noble and sensitive spirits have perished in iniquity and despondent repose; they knew too well that truth and justice were the foundations of glory, and like those who go out to battle in a bad cause, their hearts failed them and they perished. Was there one whose eye and soul were quick and sensitive to the sublime and beautiful in nature—history said to him liberty and poetry have ever been allied. Was there one who was moved by the grandeur of empires, the luxuries of wealth, the social refinements of civilization, the power of earthly rule—one who would have his nation great! In slavery we saw no elements of strength, a house divided against itself, sparse in numbers, indolent in production, wasteful in economy, dull in mechanic art, debauched in morals, week in purpose, possessing many elements of gradual decay and none of regeneration and renovation—despatched the glow of patriotism, and the embryo statesmen perished! Where could the divine, the jurist, the historian

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

The Wigglesworth Case.

Our readers recollect the outrage perpetrated a few months since in Clermont, on a colored family living near Felicity. It excited great feeling at the time, which, we are sorry to learn, has almost died away. The colored woman and her children, it has been ascertained, are at St. Louis, and we trust measures are in progress, which will redeem them from their captivity. No movement, we believe, has yet been made, for the indictment of the kidnappers. We are astonished at this. Self-respect, if not a sense of justice, ought to impel the people of Clermont to unceasing efforts for the arrest of the kidnappers, and the vindication of their own rights.

It is understood, that the kidnappers pretended to claim the colored persons under a will of J. even Moore, of Maryland, and Mr. Moore of Bourbon county, Ky., is said to have been concerned in the transaction.

The following statement we have received from a correspondent in Clermont:

Leven Moore, dying, willed to three daughters, perhaps four, (I have not the will now before me,) some 30 or 40 negroes, making no provision for them to descend to the present claimants. Two of the owners died in Kentucky, liberating their slaves by will. The other one of two moved to Ohio, 17 years since, bringing their negroes with them, among whom was the woman lately kidnapped, & here they executed deeds of emancipation.

Since then they have resided in this country, and no person has doubted their entire right to freedom. It will be observed that no claims have been set up for those liberated in Kentucky, though they might have been claimed with as much propriety, and live moreover in the neighborhood of the claimants."

If the people of Clermont remain apathetic and let this outrage pass with impunity, they will be favored, we presume, with another visit from the kidnappers.

Justice in Morgan County.

A flagrant case of kidnaping took place last October, in Morgan county, in which three citizens were concerned. Complaint was entered against one of them, a tavern keeper, and he was bound over in the sum of \$100. It was at first contemplated to get him clear, on the ground that the complaint had been made after the repeal of the Black Law—but it was found out that the repeat dated one day too late. It was then determined to clear him under the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Judge H. told "the prosecuting attorney that he was going to decide the case without argument." A friend of ours called on him, and acquainted him with the report of the prosecuting attorney. "He quibbled and rather half way denied it." He was told it was an important case, and ought not to be hastily decided—and time was asked to consult high legal authority. The Judge said he would consider the matter.

The Judge considered the matter, and discharged the culprit without assenting to the request:

Our friend writes that it was a *Loco Foco* Judge; but we ought to be careful lest our party preditions mislead us. It was a *Loco Foco* judge in this county who sent Buckley, the kidnapper, to the penitentiary for five years.—Injustice is not peculiar to either party—but are pervaded with the wicked leaven of pro-slavery.

The Intermarriage Law.

The bill for the repeal of the Intermarriage law has passed the House in Massachusetts. Some of the Whig papers in this state are very much scandalized at this act of a Democratic Legislature, and affect to consider it as favoring amalgamation. Yes, whig papers which are so favorable to abolitionists, so indignant at the pro-slavery corruption of the Democrats, are railing out against these very Democrats, for doing an act of naked justice, an act, which wipes away the last vestige of slavery from the code of Massachusetts. And not content with this, they would misrepresent the act, and indulge in the coarsest slang of the negro-haters.

Take the following from the McConnellsville Whig Standard:

AMALGAMATION!

Since the Federalists gained the ascendancy in Massachusetts, the law prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites, has been repealed! As they are in the habit of consulting their own personal feelings and interests only, in the passage of laws, we suppose they design to avail themselves of their enlarged privileges. What was it the old woman said when she kissed the cow!

The colored ladies have sent in a solemn protest against such encroachments. They say that their husbands and slaves begin to treat them with marked neglect, and are making advances to the white ladies! They are poking fun at their Federal *Loco Foco* Legislature.

Slavery and Democracy.

We commend the following from a slaveholding paper, to the Democracy of the North, who are forever falsifying their principles, to please the slaveholders. It must be specially agreeable to them to be told by the slaveholder, that "THE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY; and yet a very little reflection will show them that such is the fact:

"Strongly and strictly speaking, there is no such thing as the Slaveholding Democracy, as it exists—unless he be at war with the institutions he is around him. There is a total and irreconcilable hostility between a slaveholder and a Democrat. The fundamental principle of the latter, is, that all men are equal. The former cannot hold such a principle—without giving the lie to it by daily practice. If he enters into such a sentiment, he is to suppress it, and then, if he can, to make it a secret, and a hypocrite. The Northern Democrat, on the contrary, is perfectly consistent with his principles, when he acts out his convictions of universal equality. Disguise as it may, this radical difference pervades those who call themselves Democrats at the South; and when the Southern Vass Buren and Local Option, and the Democracy they control, and will not, any longer tolerate them. THE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY; and those at the South, who are now giving aid and assistance, to what is called Democracy at the North, in their efforts to subvert the social institutions of the South. A Northern Democrat, who is to be great a hypocrite as Southern Slaveholding, deserves, most abhor slavery."

A White Woman, Fugitive from Slavery.

By a hand-bill, dated January 26th, we perceive that a Mr. E. P. Lee, of Mayville has been particularly unfortunate, no less than seven of his slaves having run off at once, for whom he offers \$700 reward. Among the runaways were, an infant, 4 months old, and a WHITE WOMAN! We give his own description.

"Fanny, the mother of the four children, is

about 25 years of age, WHITE AS MOST WHITE WOMEN, STRAIGHT LIGHT HAIR!"

Slavery is no respecter of persons. All colors are to us alike. It seems horrible that the slaveholder should be on the hunt for a white woman, proffering money to any villain who may choose to strike her down and manacle her; but the crime is no less when a black woman is the victim of such brutality—and yet in this case, the sympathies of the people are scarcely moved.

Stability.

A bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law has passed both houses of Congress, and awaits Mr. Tyler's signature, to become a law. Our wise politicians do not seem to know their own minds from one year to another. We confess, however, that as a general thing we should go for *repeal*—a repeal of most of the laws which our legislative bodies are in the habit of giving us....

We think the great interests of the country—agriculture, commerce, manufactures—would get along much better, if there was less of the tinkering of Legislation. Men legislate now-a-days so much in relation to these subjects, that there is no chance for the operation of the natural laws which would regulate them.

Slavery and Whiggery.

In another column we see how Whigs talk of Democrats when by accident, or miracle, they act out their principles, in relation to the colored race. Below we give an article from the New York Express, a leading whig paper, which attempts to conciliate the support of slaveholding by showing the abolition tendencies of Democracy, and the conservative (that is, in plain English, pro-slavery) qualities of Whiggery:

"There is, however, in the elements of Northern Democracy, what is utterly destructive of (this social system, slavery) and what cannot permit it much longer to exist; while, on the contrary, the Whig is the great conservative party of the land, and the very party that can protect and guard the Constitution as it is. The definition and the instincts of Democracy are inimical to Slavery. Its tendencies are to subdue men of all classes, great and small; and when it overcomes one obstacle, it but strikes at another. It is, in itself, a mad and restless until there is equality among all. That the Whig Democracy have their instincts, as well as Democracy in general, do not mean to deny; but we mean to say, that in any struggle for the Constitution or the Union, the Whig is the only conservative party."

The Latimer Petition.

The sixty-seven thousand people of Massachusetts stood gaged at the door of Congress, till the close of the session. At least we presume such was the fact, for up to the latest date, the door remained shut. February 20th, Mr. Adams asked the general consent of the House to present his petition, before going into Committee of the whole. He did not wish it to stand there as a monument of—

"Mr. Houston. Of infamy. Why did not he finish his sentence?"

This created some confusion, but a slaveholder is privileged with calling the people of the free States what he chooses.

22d. Mr. A. moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer certain petitions.

"Mr. WISE. Is that petition, (pointing to the vast roll near Mr. Adam's chair,) one of them?"

Speaker. There are, the chair understands, several petitions. Mr. Wise wanted to know whether that petition purported to come from a runaway slave."

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules stood, years 80, nays 106.

Let these 67000 petitioners join the Liberty men, and speak through the ballot box, and we shall see what we shall see.

Ohio Legislature.

There is very little in the proceedings of this body to interest any one.

24th. of February, Mr. Bowen from the Committee on people of color made a report in the House against the expediency of complying at the present time with the prayer of the Abolition petitions that had been received during the session. Mr. Earle moved to lay the report on the table to be printed. The minority of the Committee would report, and he wished both reports printed. It was laid on the table, and then presented the minority report. We have seen neither, and know nothing of their character. Messrs. Bowen and Earle are both Whigs we believe.

Iniquitous.

One of the most iniquitous acts ever done by a legislative body, was lately perpetrated in the Ohio Legislature. A Senate bill to incorporate the little town of Providence, Lucas Co., had been committed to Mr. McNulty.

He reported it Feb. 27th, with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a bill to divide the state into Congressional districts. The report was made at 5 minutes after 11; the previous question was called & sustained; and, at 25 minutes after 11, without having been printed, without chance for discussion or amendment, the bill was passed!

A more abominable act of tyranny, a majority could not be guilty of. No one will suspect us of being favorable to the Whigs, especially after our remarks on their conduct at the extra session. But despotism is despotism, and we shall take the liberty of denouncing it wherever we see it. Gagging is a hateful process, whether practiced by slaveholders on abolitionists, or by pro-slavery parties on each other.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS.—The following table exhibits the number of continental troops and militia furnished by the several States in nine years, from 1775 to 1783, inclusive:

Continents. Militia. Total.

New Hampshire, 17,496 2,693 19,589
Massachusetts, 63,007 16,155 84,162
Rhode Island, 5,908 4,284 10,192
Connecticut, 31,039 7,782 41,821
New York, 17,341 3,314 20,655
Pennsylvania, 25,608 7,357 32,955
New Jersey, 10,836 7,055 16,791
Delaware, 2,319 376 4,695
Maryland, 12,912 4,127 17,036
Virginia, 26,688 5,620 32,288
North Carolina, 7,263 7,263
South Carolina, 6,417 6,417
Georgia, 2,679 2,679

The slaveholders had to stay at home and oversee their slaves.

THE LATIMER CASE.—Gov. McDowell has announced to the Legislature his intention to resume the correspondence in regard to the Latimer case. He calculates on a more favorable result than has yet been reached. These slaveholding governors may learn something, if they keep on.

Chivalry.

A colored man, who obtained his freedom 12 months ago in North Carolina, started for Indiana, where he could enjoy his rights. On his way through Virginia he was taken up, and held in duress nine months; part of the time in jail, and part of the time at work without wages; and finally sent back to North Carolina. This was chivalry for the Old Dominion, was it not?

He started a second time; and, on coming through the town where he had been taken up before, a noble-minded Virginian rushed out, club in hand, took him by the throat, and dragged him into a store. After examining his papers, and hearing the evidence of a white man who was with him, they concluded this time, that they would not make a free man do their work for them for nothing, and so let him go.

Without doubt, slaveholding is a dirty business.

Proceedings of Meetings.

We have room only for extracts from reports of the proceedings of anti-slavery meetings that have been forwarded to us.

SINKING SPRING.

February 1st. The anti-slavery citizens of Sinking Spring, Highland county, resuscitated their society, & after discussion, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That true religion and sound morality, as well as the best interests of our country, demand the immediate abolition of slavery.

2. That we believe it to be the duty of all men and women to labor diligently and faithfully, to the extent of their ability, for the overthrow of this foul system of oppression; and by so doing, endeavor to turn away from the inhabitants of our land the wrath of a Just God.

UNION COUNTY.

An anti-slavery meeting was held at Maryville, February 10th. Mr. Hopkins who was driven out of Louisiana, for simply holding anti-slavery sentiments, entertained the meeting for some time, with an account of his adventures. The following resolutions were passed:

1. Resolved, That all oppression is sinful.

2. That American slavery has no sanction in the word of God, but is a species of oppression, and therefore, sinful.

3. That those who help to sustain American slavery by their votes or other acts; those who justify it; and those who countenance, or approve of it, are accessory to the crime of oppression.

4. That all slavery is sinful.

5. That this nation is guilty of oppression.

6. That in Republican Governments, where wicked laws exist, the sovereign people are principal, and the representatives, accessory to crime.

7. That the system of American slavery has corrupted our Government,—and our religious and literary institutions.

8. That it is really the duty of this government to cease from evil, as it is the duty of individuals, and that immediately.

CLINTON COUNTY.

A called meeting of the Clinton county society was held at Port William, Jan. 25; A. Douglass in the chair. Among the speakers were Dr. Brooke, Messrs. Wattles, Irvin Leland, Scott and Douglass. We have room for only two of their resolutions:

Resolved, That the religion professed at the present day, which allows of slavery and fellowship with slaveholders, and apologies for their guilt, which crosses the ocean to convert the heathen of foreign lands, but neglects or oppresses the heathen at home, is not Christianity, but older date, in evidence of which we need but to quote the 13, 14 and 15 verses of the 23d chapter of Matthew viz: Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in.

We unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.

Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye compass sea and land to make one a twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. J. O. Wattles offered the following resolution, which after a few brief arguments was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we are utterly opposed to the whole system of slavery with all its roots and branches, and as citizens, as Christians, and as men we can no longer sustain or tolerate it.

Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye compass sea and land to make one a twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.

Mr. Wattles offered the following resolution, which after a few brief arguments was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we are utterly opposed to the whole system of slavery with all its roots and branches, and as citizens, as Christians, and as men we can no longer sustain or tolerate it.

Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye compass sea and land to make one a twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.

Mr. Wattles offered the following resolution, which after a few brief arguments was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we are utterly opposed to the whole system of slavery with all its roots and branches, and as citizens, as Christians, and as men we can no longer sustain or tolerate it.

Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye compass sea and land to make one a twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.

Mr. Wattles offered the following resolution, which after a few brief arguments was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we are utterly opposed to the whole system of slavery with all its roots and branches, and as citizens, as Christians, and as men we can no longer sustain or tolerate it.

Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye compass sea and land to make one a twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.

Mr. Wattles offered the following resolution, which after a few brief arguments was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we are utterly opposed to the whole system of slavery with all its roots and branches, and as citizens, as Christians, and as men we can no longer sustain or tolerate it.

Wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye compass sea and land to make one a twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.

Mr. Wattles offered the following resolution, which after a few brief arguments was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we are utterly opposed to the whole system of slavery with all its roots and branches, and as citizens, as Christians, and as men we can no longer sustain or tolerate it.

The history of the introduction of slavery in North America; the circumstances which paved the way for its establishment; its developments, giving rise to the first abolition movement; the character and result of that movement; the cause of its decline, and the revival of the enterprise in 1832, are facts which appear to be but little understood, even by many abolitionists, and when explained, are eminently calculated to disarm all opposition, and unite the people in support of this cause.

These considerations have obtained that establishment in my

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

SELECTED.

PACIFICUS:

NUMBER III.

SUPPRESSION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

The framers of our Federal Constitution set forth, in the preamble of that instrument, the objects for which it was entered into. One of those objects is "TO SECURE TO OURSELVES AND POSTERITY THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY." Mr. Webster, in his late letter to Lord Ashburton, says, "Slavery exists in the southern States of this Union under the guarantee of our Federal Constitution." The patriot who framed the Constitution, declared their object was "to secure the blessings of Liberty." Mr. Webster affirms that they "guaranteed slavery." Did Madison and Washington, and Franklin say one thing, and do another, or is Mr. Webster mistaken in the assertion contained in his letter? If this doctrine of Mr. Webster be correct, it follows, of course, that the free States are involved in all the *guilt, disgrace and responsibility* of slavery; and the position assumed in my last communication, "that the free States are no more liable to support slavery, than the slave States are to abolish it," is erroneous and unfounded.—This doctrine of Mr. Webster is often asserted by southern slaveholders, as well as by northern men, who appear anxious to impress our people with the idea that the free states are thus *subsidary* to the slave States, and involved in all the *hateful consequences* of slavery. I will not call such men *doughfaces*; with them I have nothing to do; my business is with their *arguments*. Our country and posterity will hold them responsible for their attempts to induce our people to yield up their own constitutional rights, and to become the voluntary supporters of slavery, and the slave trade. To arouse our people to the investigation of our constitutional rights in this subject, and to inspire them to a patriotic and firm maintenance of our interests and honor, is the duty of the public Press, and of public men.

To the people of Ohio, and of the free States, I declare this doctrine unsupported by any clause in our Constitution. No such guarantee is found in that instrument. The patriots who formed that "bond of Union," made no such degrading stipulation on the part of northern freemen. If that instrument had contained any clause susceptible of a doubtful construction, in this respect, all will agree, that it would, and ought to be so construed, as "to secure the blessings of liberty," rather than to *perpetuate slavery*. But there is no clause that can, in the opinion of the writer, be deemed *doubtful*, or that by any strained construction, can be said to guarantee slavery. The 4th section of the 4th article is, however, quoted in support of the doctrine referred to. It reads as follows: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of Government, and shall protect them against invasion, and on application of the executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." The word *guarantee* is used in connection with a "republican form of government," and not with slavery. It can hardly be expected that any one will suppose these terms to be synonymous. It is believed, however, that those who adhere to the doctrine now contended against, rely upon the last clause, which pledges the protection of the United States against "domestic violence."

The history concerning the insertion of this provision is: In 1788, the "Shay's rebellion" broke out in the State of Massachusetts. This movement threatened the overthrow, not only of the government of that State, but portended the downfall of all the other State governments.—While they were thus endangered, it was discovered that no authority existed in the old articles of confederation, by which the troops of one State could be employed to suppress an insurrection in another. This difficulty gave rise to the adoption of this clause for suppressing domestic violence. Massachusetts was then the only State that had abolished slavery. In this history it is difficult to trace out any intention to *guaranty slavery*. It is impossible to see how any legal mind can torture this clause into such a guaranty. It is simply a provision for *suppressing insurrections*. It applies as much to the free States as to slave States, and would have been adopted, had no slavery existed in any of the States. It has no relation to the character of the insurgents, whether they be *black or white, bondmen or freemen, masters or slaves*. It is an insurrection actually take place, the power of the Federal Government must be employed to put it down, if milder measures will not effect that object. But the President, when called on for aid to suppress an insurrection, cannot stop to inquire into the cause from which it arose. He is entirely unauthorized to withhold such aid in case it arise from the abolition of slavery.—The truth is, the Federal Constitution considers slaves as *persons*; and draws no distinction in regard to the character of the insurgents.—When the United States troops arrive upon the theatre of action, they must direct their efforts to suppress the violence. It is their duty to slay all persons found in arms against the public tranquility. The master and slave fighting side by side against the public authority, must both be slain without distinction, and without inquiring into their relations to each other.

When the violence is suppressed, the duty of the troops will be performed. If, then, every slave in the nation peaceably leaves his master, and starts for CANADA, there is no power in the federal government to send out troops after them, or to set them as a guard to prevent their escape. The duty of the President, and of the troops, is to suppress the violence, and not to support slavery. Such escape of slaves would prove a total abolition of slavery. Where then would be the guaranty? But suppose the slaves engage in, and continue the violence; it will then be the duty of our troops to slay them. Would such killing of slaves be a support of slavery? It would be far an abolition of slavery, and if all the slaves thus slain, slavery would be abolished (for no new importations can be made under our laws.) Where then will be our guaranty? Again: if the slaves should stubbornly refuse to labor or to obey their masters, they would thereby work the abolition of slavery. But would such act oblige the Federal Government to furnish obedient servants, or should they commit suicide, and thereby abolish the institution, would the United States become liable as *guarantors*? Or, were they to pursue a course of secret destruction of their master's property, and thus compel their owners to emancipate them, could the slaveholders demand indemnity of the Federal Government? Or, should the slaves pursue any other course which would inevitably destroy that institution, would the Federal Government be held responsible? I apprehend but one answer can be given to these interrogatories. But some politicians give a more loose and indefinite construction to this section. They hold that, a Congress is bound to lend its protection when called on to suppress domestic violence, it is their duty, in time of peace, to provide arms, troops, and fortifications for that purpose, and to have them so distributed as to intimidate the slaves to obedience. If this construction be correct, it is certainly one that was not foreseen or intended by the framers of the Constitution. If it be correct, the freemen of the north may be taxed to erect a fortification on every plantation south of "Mason's and Dixon's line," and to furnish a body guard to every slaveholder and overseer in the United States. Indeed, such construction would render it the duty of our free men of the north to go to the slave States, and as life-guards to the slaveholders. But surely, in this section, no authority for the Federal Government to act on the subject until *actual violence* takes place. The President cannot order out the troops of the United States to suppress

an insurrection, even when actual violence has occurred, unless his aid be invoked by the State authority. Every reader will see that two things are necessary to authorize the President not to interfere:

1st. There must be *actual violence*.

2d. There must be a demand of aid from the Federal Government from the State authorities.

Without these the President has no power to act. If violence arise, it is the privilege of the State governments to suppress it, and to enforce their own laws, if they please.—In such case the President has no power to order the troops of the United States into the field. If the slaveholders anticipate violence from their slaves, they are at full liberty to remove all danger by emancipating them. But the president has no power to send our troops to the slave States to guard the masters and overseers, while they whip, and scourge, and torture their slaves, to compel them to labor for the support, and to promote the luxury, of their owners. Yet such is, substantially, the doctrine avowed and inculcated by some northern politicians, as well as southern slaveholders; and the question comes home to our editors and public men, whether such views shall be pressed upon the public mind, without examination and contradiction!

I have now examined the only clause in our Constitution relied upon by those who urge that slavery exists in the southern States under the *guaranty* of our federal compact. The doctrine has no foundation except in the servile disposition of those who appear anxious to involve the people of the free States in the guilt and disgrace of an institution, with which we are constitutionally unconnected.

Mr. Webster, probably without deliberation or close examination of the subject, wrote his letter of directions to Mr. Everett, under the dictation of a slaveholding President, giving to that minister orders to exert our national influence, to obtain indemnity for the slave dealers who claimed the cargo of the *Creole*. In this manner he involved the people of the free States in the disgrace of that accursed traffic in human flesh.

Having done this, it became necessary that he should sustain the doctrine in his correspondence with Lord Ashburton. In his letter addressed to that functionary, upon the subject of the *Creole*, he substantially declares the people of the free States to be the *guarantors* of slavery, and the supporters of the slave trade, which they execute and detect. This saying of Mr. Webster will be quoted by thousands of northern doughfaces, to establish this unfounded doctrine. It is believed that every such attempt to commit us to the support of slavery, should be promptly met, and exposed by our public press. They are attempts to surrender up our constitutional rights, and should be discarded by every friend of liberty, and by every lover of his country. On this point, it would seem that no difference of sentiment could exist among our people, whether they belong to the Whig, the Democratic, or Liberty party. All are desirous that our press and public men should speak forth, in plain and respectful language, our constitutional rights. They neither wish nor desire that language, offensive to southern men, should be employed. On the contrary, they would have them treated with respect and kindness. It is proper that the public mind should be fully informed in regard to our rights. And that these rights should be respectfully and firmly maintained. Is there a Whig who would not do this? Is there an editor or elector in the Whig ranks, who feels too *delicate* to assert our rights, or too *patriotic* to maintain them? I make these remarks in consequence of the feeling so often expressed, that the agitation of our rights is *impolitic*. The idea is one which should meet with universal disapprobation. We ought never to remain silent when our rights and interests are invaded.

Having examined the two paragraphs in our Constitution, which are quoted to prove that we are involved in the support of slavery, I trust the reader will be prepared to say with me, that the Federal Government, and the free States, have the constitutional right to be *separate* and *entirely* exempt from the support of slavery and the slave trade; and that this right is as *supreme, absolute, and unconstitutional*, as is the right of the slave States to maintain them.

In my next I shall ask the attention of my readers to some of the instances in which their rights have been invaded.

NUMBER IV.

VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Editor.—In my first communication, I stated that, by our Federal Constitution, the free states possessed "the absolute and unqualified right of being exempt and entirely free from the expense, the guilt, and the disgrace of slavery and of the slave trade." To establish this principle beyond all doubt or cavil, has been the object of my second and third numbers. Having thus disposed of that part of my subject, I shall now proceed to call the attention of my readers to some few of the instances in which the people of the free states have been unconstitutionally involved in the expense of that institution; reserving, for a future number, all reference to the *guilt and disgrace* which has been forced upon us, in order to sustain and encourage slavery.—They will be recollected by every reader. More than a hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for the erection of prisons in the District of Columbia.—These prisons have been and still are used by merchants, to confine their slaves until their cargoes or coffles for southern markets are completed. In a former number, I referred to the fact, that a *Democratic* Legislature of our own State appropriated the money of our fellow-citizens, to pay themselves their *per diem*, while they discussed the proper mode of catching southern slaves. These are some of the instances in which the people of the free states have been involved in the direct expense of sustaining and supporting slavery. The amount cannot be ascertained with precision. Many have estimated it at one hundred millions of dollars, or more than one-eighth part of the whole sum, expended by the United States, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, including the expense of the late war with Great Britain. They include, in such estimate, the expense of the removal of the southern Indians, and the amount paid for the purchase of Florida and Louisiana. The protection of slavery, doubtless, entered into and formed a part of the objects attained by their purchases and the removal of the Indians. But the slaves were rendered productive, while those of the north were left destitute of laborers, and the burden of supporting slavery was born almost entirely upon the northern states. By the subsequent adoption of the Constitution, slavery was made *strictly a State institution*. Its burdens to be borne by such states as continued them, while those states, who preferred to do so, had an equal right to be exempt from all its evils, by emancipating their slaves. Yet the practice of throwing the burden of supporting slavery upon the nation at large, thereby involving the free states in its expense, has continued down to the present day. These burdens have been cast upon the people of the free states. Firstly, by appropriations made by Congress for the direct and avowed purpose of sustaining slavery and the slave trade. And, secondly, by such action of the executive and legislative branches of government, as was calculated, eventually, to produce that effect, and, in some instances, the *refusal* of Congress and the executive to act, lest such action would relieve the people of the free states from this burden.

To the first branch of this proposition, I shall devote the present number.

Our first treaty, formed with the Creek Indians, was signed 7th August, 1790. It contained a stipulation on the part of the Indians, to *surrender up all negroes then in their territory*.

The same stipulation was contained in nearly all our subsequent treaties with that savage nation. I regret that the limits, prescribed to my self, will not admit of detail, and I will here state, that if any reader shall call for details on any point embraced in these essays, I will most cheerfully give them hereafter. This covenant of the Indians to surrender up negroes, was connected with stipulations to perform other acts, and the exact amount paid for surrendering negroes is therefore unknown. For the violation of this clause of the treaty, we compelled them to pay to Connecticut, the author of the bill.

Most appointments in the army and navy, made by slaveholding presidents, are from the south.

In the last clause of the 9th article of our treaty with Spain, entered into in 1820, the United States agreed "to pay Spanish officers, and the private Spanish citizens, for all property lost by them in the service of their country in Florida." On a reference of the question to the late Attorney General, Felix Grundy, that officer decided also, that stealing negroes constituted a *war* against the United States.

On the 1st of January, 1821, our late army in Florida, on the authority of this opinion, Secretary Woodbury paid for the negroes, although no other Secretary had ever sustained such an application.

Mr. Isaac Toucy, a democratic representative from Connecticut, was the author of the bill.

Most appointments in the army and navy, made by slaveholding presidents, are from the south.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

MANSION HOUSE.

NAIR STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

H. WALLBRIDGE.

BOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third street between Plum and Elm. July 9th 1842.

51-ff

MESSRS. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage, and the opportunity as a firm, inform their friends that the plan of their business is to do all kinds of and on the most reasonable terms.

51-ff

WOODSON & TINSLEY.

TROY ACADEMY,

Under the superintendence of Mr. & Mrs. M' MURDY, the 3d day of May. The situation of Troy, on School Street, is a situation. By direct canal communication with the Ohio river and Lake Erie, and by good roads (in process) with the principal places of the State. The health of the air is superior to that of the Miami valley generally. Upon examination, it will be found to be more elevated than the places in the Miami valley are regarded very healthy. But what is much more to its credit, the moral and religious character of its inhabitants. Perhaps a better and more eligible place could not be selected in all the country. Religion and the people generally. If any of the students, therefore, should unshapely be disposed to dissipation, or to disgrace themselves, they would meet with an encouragement from the citizens.

The teachers bring with them uniform approvals from various sections of this and other countries. They have been engaged in teaching, in some of the principal schools of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, for one or two years in the Brazilian Empire and in one or more of the Islands of the West Indies, enable them to offer unusual inducements to students of Modern Languages.

The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of May, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 1st of October. The Winter Session will commence on the 3d of November, and continue 22 weeks, closing on the 3d of April. Each Session will be divided into two quarters of six weeks each.

THE TERMS OF TUITION WILL BE, PER QUARTER:

In the Preparatory Department, Reading, Writing, and Geography, \$4 00

In the English and Classical Department, \$6 00

In Languages, Drawing, Painting, extra each, 5 00

Incidental Expenses, 25

Room Rent, for Scholars resident in town, 25

As the proficiency students make in a course of study depends very much upon the books placed in their hands, the following catalogue of works used in the institution, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for pamphlets, tracts, and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin

Anti-slavery Manual,

Anti-Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Col. 12. 00

Alton Trials,

Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3

Appeal, by Mrs. Child,

Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.

Beauties of Philanthropy

Eourtne's Picture of slavery,

Buxton on the slave-trade,

Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave-trade), 1, 2 and 3, set 1,000

Chloe Spear,

Channing on Slavery,

Duncan on slavery,

Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball

muslin,

Do do do in boards with map

Enemies of Constitution discovered

Fountain, plain binding, 64mo.

Gustavus Vassa.

Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher, Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View,

Light and Truth

Life of Granville Sharp,

Mott's Biographical Sketches,

Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Haunes,

Do of Lovejoy,

North Star, gilt edges,

Pennsylvania Hall,

Rankin's Letters, 18mo 100pp.,

Right and wrong in Boston,

Star of Freedom, muslin

Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the American A. S. Society Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the slave? bound in one vol.

CHARLES WISE, Estate and